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Amendments to Social Security Act, Sponsored by A.F.L., Cover Wide Field

In a lengthy communication addressed to state federations of labor and city central bodies, President Green of the American Federation of Labor has summarized provisions of "The Social Security Act Amendments of 1943" and called for united support of the proposal. He declares that the legislation will be enacted if Congress is convinced that the people want it.

Introduced in Congress

At the request of the A.F.L., a bill has been introduced, by Senators Wagner and Murray and Representative Dingell. Its provisions have been given briefly in a previous issue of the *LABOR CLARION*. However, in the recent communication from President Green the summary of major changes in the present Social Security Act incorporated in the bill are given at somewhat greater length, and are reproduced below. They should be studied carefully by every person, as the proposal is the most comprehensive one on the subject ever offered in this country, and both in benefits and contributions to the maintenance fund covers a wide field—it establishes a national insurance system. The summary issued by President Green follows:

Section 1, Title I-A. Outlines the scope of the Unified National Social Insurance System which is to consist of a national system of public employment offices, old age, survivors', permanent disability, and lump-sum death insurance; protection of the social security rights of individuals engaged in the military service; unemployment, temporary disability and maternity insurance; unemployment allowances upon termination of military service; and medical and hospitalization insurance.

Sec. 2. Provides for the establishment and development of a comprehensive national system of employment offices to assist employers in finding workers for jobs and to assist workers in finding jobs, and outlines the functions of the proposed United States Employment Service.

Extends Scope of Insurance

Sec. 3. Extends federal old-age and survivors' insurance to include permanent disability protection for the insured person, his wife, dependent children and dependent parents; reduces women's age of eligibility for all insurance benefits to 60; and provides insurance benefits for wives under 60 who have eligible children in their care. Defines benefits for each type of recipient.

Sec. 4. Increases the maximum old-age, survivors' and permanent disability benefits from \$85 at present to \$120 a month.

Sec. 5. Extends federal old-age, survivors' and disability insurance coverage to agricultural and domestic workers; employees of non-profit institutions, and hourly employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Permits coverage of state and local government employees under voluntary compacts.

Increases Benefit Payments

Sec. 6. Increases old-age, survivors' and permanent disability benefits to 20 per cent (instead of 10 per cent) of the average monthly wage between \$50 and \$250; also increases benefits by changing the formula for calculating the average wage.

Sec. 7. Provides for determination of the status of any individual under the federal old-age, survivors'

and disability insurance program according to a uniform pattern under the District of Columbia law instead of state by state under existing law.

Sec. 8. Covers self-employed persons and small businessmen and professional persons under old-age, survivors' and permanent disability insurance; and defines permanent and total disability.

Credit for Military Service

Sec. 9. Provides for crediting an individual's military service toward all social insurance benefits so that the individual in the armed service and his family will be insured for all social insurance benefits provided in the bill. The cost of this protection is to be borne by the federal government out of general revenue.

Sec. 10. Establishes a federal system of unemployment and temporary disability insurance with dependents' allowances; and also maternity insurance benefits. Provides unemployment benefits for 26 weeks, and if funds are adequate the duration may be extended up to 52 weeks. Provides for 26 weeks' benefits for disability, and 12 weeks for maternity. Sets benefits at 50 per cent of the first \$12 of average weekly wage plus 25 per cent of the amount by which wage exceeds, with a minimum of \$5 and maximum of \$30 a week. Extends coverage to agricultural workers, domestic servants and non-profit institutions.

Further Aid to War Veterans

Sec. 11. Provides unemployment compensation allowances to persons released from military service. The benefits vary from \$12 to \$30 per week of unemployment, depending upon the number of dependents. Benefits are provided for 26 weeks and may be extended to 52 weeks. The cost of these allowances is to be borne by the federal government out of general revenue.

Sec. 12. Sets up a federal system of medical and

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Pay Increase for Railway Workers Halted by Vinson

A deep, and indeed shocking, disappointment came to 1,000,000 "non-operating" railway workers when Economic Stabilization Director Vinson refused, last Wednesday, to permit for them an 8-cent-an-hour wage increase which had been scheduled to go into effect the following day.

Vinson returned the award to the three-man emergency board which had been set up under the Railway Labor Act to settle a wage dispute between the non-operating employees and certain carriers, including Class I railroads, railway express agencies, refrigerator car companies and stockyard companies.

He told the board to reconsider its recommendations for the wage boost and to make a revised recommendation to President Roosevelt "in light of the memorandum opinion which will be filed by me within the next ten days."

Press dispatches stated there were indications that a solution of the pay demands involved might be sought in application of time and a half pay to working hours above 40 weekly. The men, now on a 48-hour week, would receive an average increase amounting to a little over 6 cents an hour under such a plan.

Minimum Wage Increase For Women and Minors Is New Union Labor Victory

The recent increase in the minimum wages for women to 50 cents per hour, thereby establishing a wage of \$20 a week for forty hours' work, is not only a progressive and commendable step by the Industrial Welfare Commission of California but it also marks another victory in the long fight waged by the California State Federation of Labor to raise the wage minimum for these employees.

Although the Federation officials declare they are more than ever of the opinion that not a particle less than 65 cents per hour can possibly maintain women in any semblance of health and decency, they nevertheless recognize that this increase is at least a move in the right direction.

Drive by State Federation

When over a year ago the Federation entered the fight to increase the minimum wage for women workers in this State, the rate was 33 1/3 cents an hour, or \$16 for a 48-hour week. Following the hearing on the Manufacturing Industry, as a result of which the wage minimum was increased to \$18 for a 40-hour week, the Federation introduced at subsequent hearings for other industries incontrovertible data that nothing less than 65 cents an hour was adequate for a subsistence level in accordance with the requirements of the state law.

Participation in Hearings

In these later hearings the Federation fought harder than ever to raise the State's wage minimum. Piles of data and arguments were added up at each individual hearing not only to substantiate the position which the Federation took, but also to refute the spurious arguments which the employers' representatives tried to make stick. That these efforts are beginning to produce results should be heartening to the labor movement, as well as to the unfortunate female wage earners who have not yet seen the benefit of organization, and to the minors.

Commission Orders Increase

The \$18 a week precedent was broken by the Welfare Commission in raising the scale to \$20 per week in its new order for "Industries Handling Farm Products After Harvest," and for which the Federation presented a brief concentrating on the cost of living and budgetary phases of the question. Other hearings were held for the "Amusement and Recreation and the Transportation Industries," which will also benefit from this new rate of \$20 per week.

Not only has the wage minimum been increased, but substantial improvements in working conditions and the correction of a number of evils have been made.

Minimum Yet Inadequate

Although State Federation officials welcome the increase, they still declare that no woman can live in health and decency on \$20 per week, and that no evidence in the world can prove they can. That the Industrial Welfare Commission is trying to do a good job cannot be denied, and union officials generally are fully aware of the many difficulties and problems which confront that body.

In view of the newly established wage minimum, the Federation of Labor has declared it will insist that the new rate be applied to the orders issued earlier by the Commission and affecting other industries.

House Moves to Curb Union-"Raiding" Tactics

Without a dissenting vote the House last week inserted into a Labor Department Federal Security Agency appropriation bill an amendment which would prevent the National Labor Relations Board from intervening in a dispute between the C.I.O. shipyard workers' union and the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department over an A.F.L. closed shop contract with West Coast shipyards of Henry Kaiser.

If the amendment barring N.L.R.B. from the shipyards dispute should become law it would have the effect of keeping the A.F.L.-Kaiser contract in force despite whatever N.L.R.B. might decide to do in the case. The measure is yet to be acted upon by the Senate.

Case Has Attracted Wide Attention

The dispute attracted nation-wide attention and, at one juncture, the offices of the Truman war investigating committee in the Senate were sought in settlement. Hearings on the case by an N.L.R.B. examiner closed only two weeks ago in Portland.

While the amendment would affect the degree to which the N.L.R.B. might participate in many labor disputes, it is understood to have been drafted for the specific purpose of making it impossible for the C.I.O. union further to challenge the validity of the Kaiser contract under the Wagner Act. It also will bring to a sudden halt some of the C.I.O. well known "raiding" tactics against unions of many years' standing in the labor movement.

Following the action taken by the House as above mentioned the N.L.R.B. issued a statement in relation thereto, and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor the next day issued a very emphatic reply, which reads:

"Wrote Its Own Death Sentence"

"The present National Labor Relations Board wrote its own death sentence when it issued a venomous and intemperate statement attacking the action of the House of Representatives in restricting the Board's destructive interference with stabilized labor relations in vital war industries.

"Never has any government agency gone so far afield or displayed such complete disregard for the judicial character of its duties. By its own utterances, the Board now stands convicted of frank hostility to the aims of organized labor and contempt for the intelligence of Congress.

Pre-Judgment of Issues

"Before even completing its consideration of the case, the board characterized the contracts between American Federation of Labor unions and the Kaiser Shipbuilding Company at Portland, Oregon, as a 'labor racket which has perverted the war production program.' This sweeping pre-judgment of the issues is a glaring example of the way the National Labor Relations Board conducts its business. It is all the

more amazing because the undisputed facts are that these contracts have established the highest standards of wages and working conditions in the shipbuilding industry, have brought about the closest and most co-operative relationships between employer and employees in any industry and have resulted in the finest record of high and sustained production in the history of the shipbuilding industry—a record which means a great deal to the winning of the war.

House Committee Recommendation

"In its statement recently the board said the action of the House of Representatives was 'undoubtedly inadvertent' and taken 'in the heat of debate,' thereby implying that the members of the House voted in ignorance of the facts. Yet the Board knows that a subcommittee of the House naval affairs committee went out to the West Coast, conducted a thorough investigation of the Kaiser shipyards on the ground and in its official report, which was made available to all members of the House several months ago, criticized the National Labor Relations Board and recommended that all labor contracts in the West Coast shipyards be frozen for the duration. By its unanimous vote Wednesday the House, in effect, decided to carry out this recommendation.

Board's Intent Is Obvious

"It is now obvious that the petty, power-hungry bureaucrats who make up this board are intent upon carrying on their nefarious attacks upon established labor contracts regardless of the consequences to the workers and to the nation's war effort.

"We call upon the United States Senate to concur in the action of the House of Representatives, which will effectively curb the dangerous activities of the National Labor Relations Board.

"We also call upon the President of the United States to remove from office the present members of the National Labor Relations Board who have distorted the law they were assigned to administer out of all reason and made it an instrument of oppression against labor."

Henry W. Strickland Dies

Henry W. Strickland, industrial secretary of the Railway Mail Association and editor of its journal, the *Railway Post Office*, collapsed in front of the A.F.L. building in Washington, Monday morning of last week, and died without regaining consciousness. He was 61 years old.

Mr. Strickland had been associated with the Railway Mail Association more than twenty-five years. He was influential in bringing about affiliation of the Association with the American Federation of Labor in 1917. He was elected industrial secretary of the Association in 1921, with headquarters in Washington. He attended the last fourteen biennial conventions of the Association and the last twenty-two conventions of the A.F.L. For a number of years he served on the resolutions committee of the A.F.L. conventions.

In more than 100 state prisons war contracts totaling many millions of dollars and affecting more than 160,000 inmates are now being fulfilled under the Walsh-Healy and Sumner Ashurst acts, the Council of State Governments reports. At least 250 different prison industries are doing war work, relieving manpower shortage in agriculture, road maintenance, canneries, the clothing industry and in the manufacture of war materials, the council said.

Security Act Amendments Introduced in Congress

(Continued from Page One)

hospital insurance for all persons covered under old-age and survivors' insurance and for their dependents. The benefits include necessary general and special medical services, hospitalization, nursing and related medical services, supplies or commodities. Technical and professional administration is assigned to the U. S. Public Health Service; financial matters and social insurance relationships to the Social Security Board, with joint action on matters of joint concern. Provides free choice of any regularly licensed general practitioner, arrangements for use of specialists' services, and various methods of paying practitioners with emphasis upon prevention and maintenance of the quality of medical care, and provision for grants to aid professional education and research. A National Advisory Medical and Hospital Council is established to advise the Surgeon General.

Employer-Employee Contributions

Sec. 13. Provides a 6 per cent employer and a 6 per cent employee contribution on all wages and salaries of \$3000 a year or less, for all social insurance benefits; a 7 per cent contribution by self-employed persons to cover old-age and survivors', permanent disability, and medical and hospital insurance; and a 3½ per cent contribution by the employer and 3½ per cent contribution by the employee to cover old-age and survivors', permanent disability, and medical and hospital benefits under voluntary compacts. Provides that all funds are to be deposited in a Federal Social Insurance Trust Fund, managed by a board of trustees.

Sec. 14. Provides for representative advisory councils of employees, employers, and the public. Authorizes the Federal Social Security Advisory Council to make recommendations on the administration of social security, including the adequacy of social security benefits in the post-war period.

Assistance to Needy

Sec. 15. Liberalizes and extends federal grants to states for assistance to needy individuals under a Unified Public Assistance Program; provides federal matching for money payments to any needy individual (without any maximums), medical services, and where so provided in the state plan, goods, services or facilities to aid individuals in becoming self-supporting. Provides that grants-in-aid to the states may vary from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the total expenditure for aid to needy individuals, depending upon the state's per capita income.

Sec. 16. Repeals parts of the present system of taxes replaced by other provisions in the amendments.

Sec. 17. Provides for the effective date for the unemployment insurance, unemployment compensation allowance, temporary disability insurance, and medical and hospital insurance provisions.

Sec. 18. Establishes a short title for the bill as "The Social Security Act Amendments of 1943."

[Elsewhere in this issue is given a portion of the argument presented by the A.F.L. Committee on Social Security in support of that portion of the above plan which provides for a National Employment Service.]

Boulder Dam has become the first single power plant in history to operate at more than 1,000,000 kilowatt capacity, Interior Secretary Ickes reports. The record output, sufficient to meet the pre-war needs of a city the size of Chicago, first was reached June 11, Ickes said.

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Cooks' Union in Agreement With College on Trainees

Lending every effort within their power toward providing competent help for the industry in which their members are engaged, Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants' Union No. 44 has entered into an agreement with the well known San Francisco Junior College in regard to trainees in their craft for the Maritime Commission. The war has produced an emergency condition, as in so many other lines, in so far as skilled workers are concerned, and the union is attempting to meet the situation.

Secretary Joseph Bader of No. 44 announced this week that the following agreement had been arrived at with the Junior College, had been presented to and accepted by the union and is now effective:

"This is the report of the committee appointed to work in conjunction with the San Francisco Junior College in regard to trainees for the Maritime Commission.

"This agreement shall apply for the time required to train cooks needed by the Maritime Commission to carry on the war effort.

Extend Full Co-operation

"The Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants' Union, Local No. 44, does hereby agree, in compliance with the request submitted by the San Francisco Junior College, to extend our fullest co-operation in the matter of the placement of cook trainees in establishments coming under the collective bargaining agreement with the San Francisco employers, providing, however, that such trainees be directed to the Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, for an identification card, which this union will issue without payment of any fee.

"It is further agreed on the part of the employer that such trainees will under no circumstances take the place of a regular employee on the job, and it is further agreed that such trainees will remain at all times under the supervision of and direction of a regular union employee.

Propose Additional Schools

"In view of the seriousness of the situation causing the shortage of trained cooks in other war industries and housing projects, and realizing that the existing facilities in the present training school are inadequate for the training of the necessary amount of cooks required, we, therefore, propose that additional schools be opened for the training of cooks needed in the war effort and we are willing to co-operate and give our full support to this enterprise, as it is only by so doing that we feel confident that this institution will be able to successfully accomplish its high aims."

Court Ruling on "Tips"

"Tips" may not be included as part of minimum wages. So ruled the California Supreme Court in a recent decision after the California Drive-In Restaurant Association, of Los Angeles, took the case to court as a result of the Industrial Welfare Commission's insistence that waitresses be paid the legal minimum wage regardless of the amount of their tips.

In the hearing on the minimum wage order for the Public Housekeeping Industry, which involved the culinary crafts, the State Federation of Labor made a vigorous fight against the employers' contentions that tips be included in the minimum wage. The Industrial Welfare Commission's position was in agreement with that of the Federation, and it fought the employers' contention in the courts.

NEGRO WORKERS BENEFIT

Wage classifications based solely on differences in race are without validity, the National War Labor Board has ruled unanimously, in ordering abolition of pay differentials between white and Negro workers performing equal work at the plant of the Southport Petroleum Co., Texas City, Tex.

V.F.W. Encampment Opens Here

An estimated attendance of 1500 is expected at the Department Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, opening here today (Friday) and continuing through tomorrow and Sunday. Headquarters are at the Whitcomb hotel. Meetings of the Veterans will be held at 150 Golden Gate avenue, while those of the Women's Auxiliary will take place in the War Memorial building, Van Ness avenue. Tonight, at 8:15, there will be a public meeting, at which John D. Hughes, well known radio commentator, will deliver the principal address, and with George Stinson as soloist.

Why Not Try It in Other Lines?

At Kansas City, the Office of Price Administration filed suit in U. S. District Court for \$1,235,629.53 and costs against Mars, Inc., a candy company with headquarters in Chicago.

The O.P.A. alleges a reduction in the size and weight of candy bars was equivalent to raising prices. The petition claims total overcharges of \$411,897.51 were made by the company in the sales of six brands of candy bars.

The amount in the suit was asked under O.P.A. regulations which provide a penalty three times the amounts charged over and above ceiling prices based on those of March, 1942.

Two Labor Men Named To W.P.B. Posts by Nelson

Two vice-chairmen from labor's ranks have been appointed by Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chief, who met a year-old demand for organized labor representation on the W.P.B.

Joseph D. Keenan, associate director of the W.P.B. labor production division, on leave from his post as secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor (A.F.L.), will take over the duties of Wendell Lund, director of the labor production division, as vice-chairman for labor production.

Clinton S. Golden, assistant to Philip Murray, C.I.O. president, in his capacity of head of the United Steel Workers of America, was made vice-chairman for manpower liaison. It was announced also that Golden will serve on the War Manpower Commission as a vice-chairman.

War Labor Board to Hear Case Against Donnelley

The Chicago printing trades unions are preparing for a hearing before the twelve-man War Labor Board at Washington on their case against the non-union R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company. This concern prints *Time* and *Life* magazines, Montgomery Ward's catalogue, Bibles for the Army, and tracts and periodicals for the Baptist, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches.

Report by Board Panel

The W.L.B. panel that heard the case last January brought in its report and recommendations in mid-June. The three members divided three ways in their views on union recognition. The labor member, Sal B. Hoffman, president of the Upholsters' International Union, recommended that the W.L.B. direct the unions and the Donnelley company to bargain for a period of thirty days, all points not agreed on by that time to be referred to an arbiter, who would be designated by the board itself. Dr. Thomas Norton, professor at Buffalo University and public member of the panel, recommended a modified form of recognition in grievance cases, which the unions have declared they would not accept as a free gift from the Donnelley management. The employer member, Walter White, wishes the whole matter referred to the N.L.R.B., which already had a case of unfair labor practices against Donnelley when the W.L.B. took over the case.

Record of the Firm

By its own evidence presented at the hearing last January, and in exhibits subsequently prepared, the Donnelley company has admitted that in 37 years it has hired only one union printing craftsman. Since Pearl Harbor it has hired more than 800 workers to replace the young men drawn into the armed forces. It is declared that not one of these had ever worked for so long as a day in any printing shop that operated under a union contract. This, in an industry that is overwhelmingly unionized.

The Donnelley management shows signs of making a last-ditch fight to perpetuate the "open" shop principle under which it has kept the doors locked to union help since 1907. The unions are equally determined to open that door, and keep it open.

A MESSAGE

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More Radio Time for Labor

Organized labor's feeling that it should have more time to present its views on the radio was supported in a four-point program submitted recently to the National Association of Broadcasters by Thomas R. Carskadon, chairman of the radio committee of the American Civil Liberties Union. The radio committee will meet with the N.A.B. code committee to discuss the proposals.

The program, which labor can indorse, suggests the N.A.B. inform its member stations that trade unions have the same right as business associations to radio time; that labor spokesmen be invited more frequently on sustaining programs; that commercial features be encouraged to include news and views of "the army of production"; and that the Labor Relations Department of the N.A.B. co-operate with departments to be set up by the leading labor bodies to work out a long-range policy for a two-sided presentation of controversial industrial problems.

The statement of the radio committee directs attention to the far greater time and emphasis given at present to business and anti-labor opinion, and suggests that trade unions be asked to reply to prejudicial statements on the air.

We Live in a Free Country

The tendency—indeed, the practice—in the nation today of villifying and condemning to outer darkness anyone who fails to agree with every proposal or contention put forward by another is a peril to the well-being of the people, which requires correction. It can be accomplished only by those who, in season and out, indulge in the practice. We don't "need a law."

It's an old custom, and a stock-in-trade of one-track minds, but is becoming aggravated day by day. The war has given it impetus. A psychology, or call it what one will, was inaugurated even prior to entrance of the United States into the conflict to label everyone "anti-American" who failed to "yes" everything that was told or who might question some policy. At times, it seems that this plan was deliberately set in motion, to accomplish a particular purpose, in both domestic and international affairs as pertaining to the interests of the nation.

Freedom of opinion, and freedom of speech are foundation principles in our form of government. We may differ with the opinion of another person—and question the reasoning process, or lack thereof, through which the opinion was formed, but the right remains. The same right pertains to freedom of speech, so long as it is within commonly accepted bounds and that one is willing to accept the consequences of transgressing such bounds.

However, if a citizen or a resident of this country desires to be an internationalist, pacifist, interventionist, isolationist, or any special modification of these terms, it is difficult to understand why he or

she should be held up to ridicule and labeled, when spoken of or written about, as though in unheard-of disgrace. None of these "beliefs," if maintained without sinister purpose, and arrived at through one's own powers, are crimes. Nor, on the other hand, is it a crime to disagree with one who clings to his beliefs relating to the interests of our nation, whether in foreign or domestic affairs.

It has been noted at times how some members of organized labor are inclined to "pan" a legislator, or a citizen, who happens to disagree with them on matters of governmental policy having nothing to do with organized labor, or only remotely or indirectly connected with its interests. Organized labor needs at all times to keep its friends in the legislative halls and in the ranks of the public, and should part with them only on matters strictly pertaining to the interest of labor—and then in sorrow, rather than in anger and accompanying villification. Labor knows too well, through bitter experience, what it means to stand up for what one believes to be the right, and those in its ranks should be the last to pillory others who honestly pursue that course. Let us keep our feet on the ground at all times, and cherish well our friends on the "home front." Between the eastern and western and the northern and southern boundaries of the United States, labor has an immense territory to "reform," and needs plenty of help. It should not unnecessarily, and on remote issues, alienate its proven friends.

Nazi Control of Newspapers

Two-thirds of all German newspapers are now published by Nazi Party publishing houses, according to the Office of War Information. The Nazi program of concentrating ownership as well as control of the German press and magazines, which has been going forward since the Nazis took power in 1933, has been sharply intensified.

O.W.I. analysts point out that in 1932 there were more than 3000 daily newspapers in Germany; after 1933, the Nazis eliminated much of the opposition press outright and "co-ordinated" the remainder, reducing the total number to 2400. During the course of the war the number was further reduced, and by 1943 only 1400 daily newspapers were being published in Germany.

Approximately one-sixth of the 750 newspapers in Germany which have a circulation of 5000 to 200,000 are being suspended as independent enterprises, O.W.I. analysts reported.

Magazines are also feeling the effects of the Nazi "total mobilization." According to *Das Reich*, out of a total of about 2500 periodicals, approximately 600 have already "ceased publication," and another 400 have been eliminated through mergers.

Recording a decrease of 5.41 below the national average of 37.91 for 1942, a survey of shipyards holding Maritime Commission contracts made public by the commission revealed an average accident frequency rate of 32.5 for the first quarter of this year. The rate had declined from 34.1 in January to 31.4 in March. The survey was made in connection with the "Minimum Requirements for Safety and Industrial Health" program sponsored by the commission and the Navy Department. The effectiveness of various safety programs can be compared by the use of the accident frequency rate, which is the number of lost-time injuries per 500 men per year.

American cities in increasing numbers are preparing now to meet post-war problems, and the movement is gaining swiftly in momentum, a survey by the International City Managers' Association shows. Of 92 cities covered in the survey, all but 10 are attempting through post-war planning agencies of one type or another to estimate or predict probable post-war conditions with respect to population, employment, public works and conversion of war industries.

A Summons to Women

"Union women and wives of union men can be the decisive factor not only in the battle of production in World War II but also in the building of the 'new world.' We have a lot at stake—the lives of our men, the future of our homes and the kind of world that will be left our children to grow up in." Such is the declaration recently made by the Moral Re-Armament group, and which continues as follows:

"Women represent a huge force that constantly gives direction to the whole nation—through their husbands and children, and directly in our own jobs. What is our greatest single contribution? It is to make a united fighting family of every union. If we establish a fighting faith plus a true family spirit in every local in the country, we will secure the labor movement for all time.

Comparable to a Family

"A union is something like a family. It is one thing to start it—it is something else to keep it growing in solidarity and creative action. It is imperative today that women begin to take the initiative and pull their full weight in the union. To do this they must play their time-honored part of inspiring the membership to 'pull together so we'll all pull through.' Today our country turns to us and asks us to give all we have to build this kind of unconquerable spirit. Where do we begin?

"One thing we can be clear on—this new world our young men are dying for will reflect us. The world of tomorrow will be what we make it today.

Steps for Moral Re-Armament

"There are three simple steps for such Moral Re-Armament that every woman can take to make this new world a reality:

"1. *Change*. If there are things in us or in our homes which are not a pattern for the new world, we can change on those points—if we want to. None of us is quite perfect! Change in us is the key to change in the family. And family life is the cement of the new world order.

"2. *Unite*. There are many sincere and courageous women. Individually and at odds with each other we can do little. But united against those forces which undermine and divide, we can safeguard the moral principles of unionism which are its greatest strength.

"Why Not Win a New World?"

"3. *Fight*. Women need to learn to fight again, to fight for what they believe in, no matter what the cost to their own comfort, no matter what the odds. They say women win their way. Why not win a new world?

"A union which has women with this daring and courage will bulwark a nation against its enemies. Our sons will gladly fight and die for it. Labor inspired by such women can shape the destiny of nations."

URGES DEFENSE OF UNION RIGHTS

Addressing the delegates of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, President William Green of the A.F.L. appealed to them to defend their right to administer their own organizations free from government control. He stressed the part played by free trade unions in a democratic government and their opposition "to paternalism, regimentation and government control."

COST-OF-LIVING FIGURES

The cost of living for wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in April rose in 60 to 62 cities surveyed by the National Industrial Conference Board. The largest advance, 2.4 per cent, was shown in New Orleans, but there was a rise of 2 per cent or more in Baltimore, Birmingham and Newark, and an increase of 1 per cent or more in 32 other cities. For the United States as a whole, the cost of living rose 1 per cent.

The United States produced more than ten billion rounds of small arms ammunition last year.

Calls for Scrutiny of All Legislation Affecting Labor

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR, Secretary, California State Federation of Labor

Interest in controlling inflation, development of the war, post-war planning and other vital problems now commanding and compelling the interest of the American people, and those in labor especially, is creating a receptivity to everything that purports to be an idea, plan, scheme or policy. These may be sincere or insincere, thought-out or just patched together on an impulse, valid or invalid. Because of this strong yearning for a solution to the many unsolved brain-crackers that already exist and those which are anticipated, a tremendous stimulation has been given to the self-proclaimed "problem solvers."

"Welcome" Sign Fades

America has had its fill of "new thinkers" and other "social planners," who have had their successful innings of hoodwinking great numbers of the people. They have come and gone, but they have managed to leave a number of impressions. These impressions have been like so many fertile seeds lying in the ground awaiting the combination of climatic conditions that will start them sprouting.

The present political weather is doing this very thing. Old, discredited ideas and repudiated schemes are now back with us, rouged and powdered up a bit, but still covering the same worn-out skin.

Answer to a Question

Granted that all of this may be true, many members of the labor movement might ask: What has this to do with us? The answer to this question is of prime importance at this time.

In the first place, labor has always been a stomping ground for these salesmen of new worlds and panaceas. Because of its numbers, interest and influence, an indorsement from labor can set these movements off with a "bang." Labor can always be the best front for these peddlers and muddlers of social planning. The racketeer and the nut have both come to realize that with labor's approval they have a good chance

to make money, an impression, or achieve any other aim they may have in mind.

That is why labor must be on its guard against being used as a Charlie McCarthy by any Pied Piper who happens to come along. Of course, the tunes played are attractive, the promises alluring, and labor is guaranteed to receive more than ample rewards.

Labor Must Be on Guard

As long as the human breast nourishes the hope of getting something for nothing, then just so long will these adventurers continue their efforts to exploit this human weakness. And this is another reason why labor must be doubly on its guard.

To indorse any scheme without giving it thought and consideration is an act fraught with great danger. Nothing can be so urgent that it must be acted upon without giving it study and analysis; in fact, the greater its urgency, the more need for closer study.

An Immediate Danger

This condition is true not only in reference to these hucksters of planned and unplanned Utopias. A more immediate danger at this particular moment is threatened by the great number of submitted and to-be-submitted legislative proposals in Congress, all claiming to be solutions to our present ills and those to come. Since inflation is eating away greater and greater hunks of the American workers' pay envelopes, many of these legislative remedies deal with this subject in one form or another.

Before any of these social prescriptions are taken, labor owes it to itself to at least inquire into their purpose and acquaint itself with their contents.

Advices Study of Proposals

It will be a grave mistake for any local union, central labor council or any other body to indorse any legislative proposal before the members of these bodies have had a chance to learn more about it. No

one can have any legitimate objection to this. Any bill now pending in Congress which involves the interests of the wage earners of this country should be aired out before it is indorsed or turned down.

If it is a good proposal, then its sponsors should welcome a discussion of it. If it is a bad proposal, then there is an even greater need not to railroad it through. How, otherwise, will the members of organized labor be able to tell which is a good proposal or which is a bad one?

Consistent with Established Policy

In this respect, it is well to mention that the California State Federation of Labor always publishes a digest of all the bills of interest to labor which are submitted to the sessions of the State Legislature. These digests are sent to all the unions. The Federation hopes in this way to keep the membership informed and to obtain from them whatever reaction they may have.

So, similarly, is it true of national legislation. Actually, it is farther reaching in importance. Wages have been more than less frozen, while prices still are mounting upward. Inflationary evils are reducing the real wages of the wage earners; greater burdens are constantly being assumed by the workers to help win the war; more and more sacrifices are being made, and willingly—for one purpose: that peace will bring about a better world to live in.

May Pawn Victorious Peace

To safeguard this heartfelt aim and to keep these sacrifices from becoming vain gestures, labor must watch with all of its faculties any and all proposals which affect its interests. One single law can sometimes change the course of events. So it would be far better to think first than to wake up later, with a terrific shock, to discover that the fruits of a victorious peace have been pawned.

Greek Village Wiped Out After Promise of Amnesty

The story of the destruction of a Greek village and the mass slaying of its 178 male inhabitants by Nazi invaders who had lured the people from surrounding mountains by a promise of amnesty was reported to the O.W.I. by a Greek official source overseas. Also slain were an undetermined number of women and children, said the account, which was based on statements of refugees who managed to escape into a neutral country.

The incident was said to have followed the refusal of the president of the Greek community, situated in Jozane province in Macedonia, to resign on the demand of the German military authorities. He fled to the mountains and was followed by the entire population of the village. Three days later a German detachment occupied the village, and sent word to the villagers that no reprisals would be taken if they returned home within twenty-four hours.

"The villagers believed the promise," the report to the O.W.I. said. "Upon their return, all male members of the community between 16 and 60 were asked to assemble in the village square for a consultation. The expected speech was the actual shooting down by machine guns of 178 men—the entire male population.

"Women and children were ordered to evacuate the village, which was soon afterward set on fire. It burned to the ground, only the church surviving the flames. Dispossessed and barefooted, women and children were directed to an unknown destination. On the way, German soldiers shot down those whom they thought were older than 16 and younger than 60."

Will Not Aid Jap Internees

President Edward Flore of the Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders' international union stated in Seattle this week, a press dispatch reported, that his organization has refused flatly to "absorb" any Japanese from relocation centers into its membership or to provide them jobs.

ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM

Noting that the number of convictions for illegal use of uniforms had quadrupled, J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the F.B.I., has warned against giving out military information "merely because the request comes from a man in uniform." Hoover reported 413 persons convicted of illegally wearing uniforms of the armed forces during the eleven months ended May 31.

LABOR WAR CHEST GOAL AND PLAN

Nearly \$700,000 has been contributed by American Federation of Labor unions in New York City for the Labor War Chest, Matthew Woll, A.F.L. vice-president and chairman of the Chest, announces. Woll predicted that the total given through A.F.L. organizations in the city by the end of 1943 would be \$2,000,000. Among the projects planned by the Chest is that of financing a 21-car hospital train to be called the Thomas J. Lyons Memorial Train, in honor of the late president of the New York State Federation of Labor. Wounded service men returning from overseas would be transported from disembarkation points to Army and Navy hospitals in the train.

Whether you work by the piece or work by the day, increasing the hours really decreases the pay.

Requests Aid of Labor In "Button-That-Lip" Drive

The aid of organized labor in San Francisco, in a campaign to keep military and war production information from reaching our Axis enemies, has been requested by Newman Jeffrey, chief of the labor division of the Office of Civilian Defense.

In the campaign being put on here by O.C.D. in co-operation with the Office of War Information and the War Department, one of the media to be used will be the Speakers' Bureau of the San Francisco Defense Council.

"War workers in San Francisco," Jeffrey said, in a letter to John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, "will of course be an important audience and it is important that labor co-operate in this campaign both in providing meetings and in furnishing speakers."

Arrangements will be made between the Labor Council and the Speakers' Bureau for labor audiences, and speakers from local unions, in order to carry to as many persons as possible the urgent need to guard all war information.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S BOND BUYING

The school children of northern California are the champion War Bond buyers of the United States. According to reports received from Washington almost half the total number of "Minute Man" flags flying over the nation's public schools are on northern California school flagpoles. To earn a "Minute Man" flag a school must have at least 90 per cent of its enrollment participating in War Bond and Stamp buying every month. Of the three thousand flags in the country 1296 are held by northern California schools.

Instructive Address by Representative of Health Department on Treatment of Venereal Diseases

The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor, at its recent meeting, made a bold move and assumed the lead among the workers in forwarding the campaign of health agencies to stamp out venereal diseases.

The subject was presented to the council in a highly informative address delivered by Arthur C. Painter, educator of the Department of Public Health of San Francisco. Following this presentation, the Council by formal resolution recommended to its affiliated unions that they in future require each applicant for membership to have a blood test, "the result of such test to be a matter of strictest confidence between the examining physician and the applicant, and under no circumstances to be revealed to the union or to the employer and to have no bearing upon the applicant's admission into the union." It was further noted that local public health departments are prepared to give blood tests without charge to the individual or to the union, and recommendation was made that unions make arrangements to take advantage of this facility for such applicants as do not wish to go to a physician in private practice.

The Waste of Manpower

In Mr. Painter's address to the executive council he quoted Surgeon General Parran of the U. S. Public Health Service as follows: "If it is stupid to waste money and materials at this juncture, it is treasonable to waste manpower. The prime wasters of manpower are the venereal diseases, especially syphilis and gonorrhea. These diseases do enormous human damage, cost enormous sums. We know precisely how to cure them, and have a fair beginning at ridding ourselves of them."

It is known, Mr. Painter said, that 3,200,000 people in the United States are on the casualty list of syphilis, and if every case were found the figure would be doubled. In California alone there are 22,588 men, women and children infected with this horrible disease. Syphilis, however, can be so insidious that a great percentage of the populace who have it are not aware of the fact. As an example: In 1939, members of San Francisco unions to the number of 8027 were given blood tests. Of these, 336, or 4 out of every hundred, were discovered to have a positive blood—syphilis. In a study of 133 of these cases, 38 admitted to a previous history of syphilis, but 95, or 72 per cent, said they had no previous knowledge of infection.

Insidious Nature of Disease

As to how this latter could happen, the speaker went on to explain that about three weeks after exposure a lesion will appear at the point of entry. The sore is about the size of a fingernail, is hard to the touch and is seldom painful. Even without treatment the sore will heal itself in about three weeks, but several months afterward the signs of secondary

syphilis, well known to the medical fraternity, appear. These may include falling of hair in patches, a fever, sore throat or general disability.

From the secondary stage may develop what is called "latent syphilis," which may last anywhere from one to twenty years, during all of which time there is no obvious symptoms of the disease. Then, when the later stage sets in, the victim begins to note that something is wrong—evident in a heart ailment, or what may be believed to be rheumatism—but death may come, with an average of twenty-three years taken from lives.

Takes Heavy Toll

Citing statistics on the toll of syphilis, Mr. Painter pointed to 15 per cent of all inmates in institutions for the blind, 1 out of 12 in insane asylums, and 10 per cent of people who die of heart trouble.

He asserted that the main reason why the disease has not been wiped out is purely psychological—a misunderstanding of the word "moral." The victim in early stages has been afraid to consult the family physician, has been the natural prey of quacks, was given a false sense of well-being, and went out to ignorantly affect others.

Referring to two powerful medical weapons now in use, the speaker stated that if treatment is started during the primary stage of the disease and followed through for the two-year course, a complete cure can be expected in about 100 per cent of the cases, and in 81 per cent if begun in the secondary stage. In the more advanced stage there is less chance of effecting a complete cure, but in practically every case treatment will arrest progress of the disease and the patient will be rendered non-infectious.

Treatment for Expectant Mothers

In 1940, there were 96,000 children born to syphilitic mothers in the United States, 34,000 of which children had congenital syphilis. Yet this particular phase can be prevented if the mother receives a course of treatment at the proper time, figures in total indicating that 10 of 11 babies will be born free of the disease. A program over the past decade as effective, for instance, as that of Sweden would have reduced the 34,000 annual cases of congenital syphilis in the United States to 890.

Mr. Painter also presented figures showing the time lost to industry and the money loss to the workers because of prevalence of venereal diseases, and in conclusion presented the plan in relation to applicants for membership in unions which, as above noted, has been recommended by the State Federation executive council. In this latter connection he pointed out that many workers attracted to California by the war industries are coming from states that have a much higher rate of syphilis than exists in this state. He gave figures shown by Selective Service examinations in seven Southern States—ranging from 90.5 in Texas to 170.1 in Florida as the rate per thousand, while in California the rate is 27.0.

In San Francisco, Mr. Painter stated, the Metal Trades Council and the Building Trades Council have set up health committees which are working with the Health Department to put the proposed program into effect.

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President Will Ask New Powers to Handle Strikers

Declaring that "the action of the leaders of the United Mine Workers coal miners has been intolerable," President Roosevelt announced Wednesday he would ask Congress to raise the age limit for non-combat military service to 65 years.

The President said he would make that request of Congress "so that if at any time in the future there should be a threat of interruption of work in plants, mines or establishments owned by the Government, or taken possession of by the Government, the machinery will be available for prompt action."

No-Strike Pledge Well Kept

At the same time, the President further said: "Aside from the United Mine Workers in coal mining, the no-strike pledge by organized labor has been well kept, the few small unauthorized strikes which have occurred having affected only a small fraction of 1 per cent of production."

The statement made by the President, of which the above is only a portion, was viewed in some quarters as indicating his intention to veto the Connally-Smith-Harness bill. The time limit for presidential action on the measure would expire today (Friday), when it could be signed, vetoed or permitted to become law without the President's signature.

As stated in the LABOR CLARION last week, Congress passed the bill which had been revised by a conference committee of the two houses. The final vote in the House on adoption of the conference-approved bill was 219 to 130, with one member answering "present" on the roll-call, and 81 not voting. Following is the vote of the California delegation on the conference bill, which was the measure sent to the President for approval:

Vote of California Delegation

Voting "No" (and thus supporting labor's position) were: Representatives Welch and Rolph (of the two San Francisco districts), Carter (Alameda-Contra Costa counties), Outland (Monterey-Santa Barbara), Ford, Holifield, Izac, Rogers and Sheppard. (Representatives whose districts are not here designated are from areas lying south of Fresno county.)

Voting "Yes" (and against labor's position) were: Representatives Anderson (San Mateo-Santa Clara), Lea (Marin-Sonoma-Humboldt), Gearhart (Fresno-Stanislaus), J. Leroy Johnson (Napa-Solano-San Joaquin-Sacramento), Hinshaw, Ward Johnson and Phillips.

"Not Voting" were: Representatives Tolan (Alameda county), Costello, Elliott, King, Poulson and Voorhis.

Of those members of the California delegation "Not Voting," Representatives Tolan (Alameda county) and King were "paired" as being against the bill, and Representative Costello as being for the bill. Representatives Elliott, Poulson and Voorhis were recorded as having "general pairs." There is one vacancy in the California delegation, due to the death of Representative Englebright.

In the Senate the vote was 55 to 22 against the bill, with 19 members not voting. Among the latter were Senators Johnson and Downey of California, it being announced that the former was absent on account of illness, and the latter on account of official business for the Senate military affairs committee.

"If a nation values anything more than freedom—it will lose that freedom. If dollars and comforts are placed first—it will lose that too."—W. Somerset Maugham.

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Argument for Permanent U. S. Employment Service

The American Federation Committee on Social Security in a new bulletin presents its argument for a National Employment Service. The committee has announced its intention to take up, week by week, various phases of the proposals to amend the Social Security Act (the latter summarized elsewhere in this issue of the LABOR CLARION). The Employment Service is one of the matters treated upon in the plan to amend the Act.

Workers in Search of Jobs

The committee states in its argument that when workers look for jobs or employers advertise for workers, state lines are not in their minds. It cites that the labor market of St. Louis extends to towns up and down the Mississippi river, west into Missouri, and east into Illinois; that Seattle was the skilled labor market of Alaska, as San Francisco was for Hawaii prior to Pearl Harbor. The auto has extended commuting possibilities, and the workers now go where the job beckons.

"Of course, after we have settled down," the committee continues, "made payments on a home, found a good school for the children, and made friends in the union and in the women's auxiliary, we'd rather stay and advance in the job that we have, or stay in the home town if we have to make a change."

Competent Management Vital

All systems of public employment offices, either state or national, the committee report points out, depend upon competent and fair local employment offices. These will be used by both workers and employers if properly conducted.

It is pointed out, however, that to satisfy both workers and employers the local employment office must have information about jobs in other places and about workers who would go elsewhere.

After World War I, people got used to going farther in search of jobs. The state employment services in some cases were building up information about what was happening in other states; but they didn't have the machinery for going across state lines and making direct contact for the worker.

Situation Suddenly Develops

Came the present war, and firms were locating in all sorts of places; plants were converting to new lines. Still there were times or places where many were out of work. The big task was to contact workers and jobs wherever they were. That is why the President set up a national employment service as a war necessity. The committee's report then continues its argument as follows:

"There are a number of reasons why a national employment service can actually refer workers to jobs in another state better than a system of 48 separate state services can do it. Where each state has a separate service one state cannot transgress the sovereignty of another by making the contact for its own workers with an employer in another state, or for its own employers with workers in another state. The referrals have to go through the local employment office in one state to its state office; from there to the other state office, and on to the local office.

Cite an Industry Problem

"This is bad enough if there is only one referral. But if a hundred workers in one state may be needed for jobs in half a dozen other states, or if three plants in different states must each collect a thousand men from wherever they can, you can see how complicated and time consuming it would be for each state office to check with the other state offices. If we recognize that this kind of contacting of men and jobs is an industry problem then we can see that the federal government is the only agency with the machinery to do the job. In fact, the states originally set up the federal government to handle things which were not concerned with political boundaries. With the basic organization of jobs and production on a national

basis, our social security system must be national in its scope. Workers must be able to follow jobs without losing protection against work emergencies. In addition, only the federal government can assure all workers the right to equal protection in case of emergencies affecting the job. * * *

Other Interstate Conditions

"A national employment service does not infringe upon a state's rights any more than a railroad or telegraph line, or a radio broadcast, which services many states, infringes upon any state's rights. The railroad must take people wherever they want to go, and the broadcasting station spreads the news wherever people want it, both of them supplementing and strengthening the local services. The employment service must contact workers and jobs wherever they may be; and like the railroad and the radio, the national system must supplement the local service. In fact, most of the 1500 full-time local employment offices which are now contacting men and jobs, and practically all of the part-time offices, have been built up by the help of the federal government. The local office will have to have much more accurate and up-to-date information and much closer contacts with workers and employers if it must share the responsibility of recommending workers to jobs or jobs to workers, who are hundreds of—perhaps a thousand or more—miles away. The local office becomes a part of a national system instead of a part of a system restricted to a single state.

And After the War

"In wartime the President can meet the demand for contacting workers and jobs across state lines by setting up a national employment service. After the war we shall need to have a national service by law. It looks as though after the war we shall be hunting for jobs regardless of state lines even more than we are doing today.

"After the war, millions of workers demobilized from the armed forces and released from war industries will be hunting for employment. Wherever they are demobilized or laid off they will be applying for work in their line. Each one will want to know the job and the plant where he can get to work. Plants everywhere will be reconverting to peacetime demands, retooling, perhaps relocating, and looking for labor. The sooner we all get down to peacetime production the more quickly we'll begin to produce what we need, to raise our purchasing power and to put everybody to work.

Time to Perfect Plans

"But let's not fool ourselves that it's going to be easy. We haven't forgotten the hopelessness and the hunger of 1930-32. The states tried valiantly to take care of unemployed workers and to place them; but the states separately couldn't handle a problem that was national. We don't want to wait until the soldiers and war workers are demobilized before we make our plans and perfect our machinery to meet unemployment and to contact workers and jobs."

Supreme Court Rules in Favor of Schneiderman

In a 5 to 3 opinion, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled last Monday that the American citizenship of an alien cannot be cancelled merely because he was a member of the Communist party. Justice Jackson, former Attorney General who handled the original litigation, did not participate in the decision.

Justice Murphy, who delivered the majority opinion, asserted that cancellation of citizenship was not justified by imputing a "reprehensible interpretation" of an organization to a member unless there were "overt acts" committed by the member "indicating that such was his interpretation." The majority opinion further stated:

"There is a material difference between agitation and exhortation calling for present violent action which creates a clear and present danger of public disorder or other substantive evil, and mere doctrinal justification or predictions of the use of force under hypothetical conditions at some indefinite future time—prediction that is not calculated or intended to be presently acted upon, thus leaving opportunity for general discussion and the calm processes of thought and reason.

Three Justices Dissent

Chief Justice Stone and Justices Roberts and Frankfurter, in a strong and well reasoned dissenting opinion, prepared by the Chief Justice, declared:

"It is not questioned that the ultimate aim of the Communist party in 1927 and of the years preceding was the triumph of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the consequent overthrow of capitalistic or bourgeois government and society. Attachment to such dictatorship can hardly be thought to indicate attachment to the principles of an instrument of government which forbids dictatorship and precludes the rule of the minority or the suppression of minority rights by dictatorial government. * * *

"A man can be known by the ideas he spreads as well as by the company he keeps. And when one does not challenge the proof that he has given his life to spreading a particular class of well defined ideas, it is convincing evidence that his attachment is to them rather than their opposites."

Schneiderman came to the United States in 1908 at the age of 3, became a citizen in 1927, and his citizenship was ordered cancelled in 1940 by the Federal district court at San Francisco on the ground that he had concealed his Communist connection.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Business failures are at the lowest point in fifty years according to the Office of Price Administration. The volume of business done, dollar margins over costs, and profits before taxes are today at high levels, the statement declared. Distributors of food are enjoying "the most favorable economic position on record."

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

An excellent report by Representative Lester G. Rose of the Allied Printing Trades Legislative Committee was read at last Sunday's meeting of the union. Of the more than one hundred bills directly affecting printing, Mr. Rose listed twenty Assembly bills and fourteen Senate bills which were highlights this session and required the most work, and described action thereon. The number of these bills which would have been detrimental to the printing trade that were tabled or killed in committee is convincing evidence of the activity of our representative during the session. Assembly Bill 1600, which has been signed by the Governor, provides the largest appropriation for printing in California's history—\$1,866,164. Of this amount, \$1,467,664 is for textbooks.

Walter S. Smith, ship printer, was a visitor at headquarters last week. On vacation at this port while his ship is being overhauled, Walter left by plane for the Northwest for a visit with relatives at Everett and Bellingham.

J. C. Marshall, in business in the commercial field at 485 Pine street until 1933, is retiring from the printing trade. Now living at Burlingame, he will move to his summer home in the hills back of Los Altos, Executive secretary of the Mission Merchants' Association for many years, Mr. Marshall was tendered a testimonial banquet by that organization last week at the Hotel St. Francis. Superior Judge Sylvain Lazarus, first president of the Association, was the toastmaster.

Pvt. Carl Ranft of the Philips & Van Orden chapel, now with the 959th Engineers Topo. Co., writes friends here from Peterson Field, Colo., where he has been transferred from Bakersfield. Carl is pleased with the change. His camp is located seven miles from the Union Printers' Home, and he has had opportunity to visit the Home and meet San Francisco's residents. He is loud in his praise for the Home, and also the recreational features afforded at Peterson Field. Regular battalions formed at this camp are in line for overseas duties, and as Carl is now part of a battalion, he is looking forward to the time when his company will receive embarkation orders.

Mollie S. Furness of the Board of Fire Underwriters chapel is vacationing this week. No motor trip, mind you, she says. Just a week's rest right here in San Francisco.

F. R. Leonard of the Eureka Press, who has been stationed at Sheppard Field with the Army, was transferred to the Reserve Corps on May 31, and is back in San Francisco, with certification for war work at the Hendy Iron Works.

Marvin Hedges, chief machinist's mate in the Navy, and a nephew of Mrs. Vincent Perrazzo, arrived in the city last week, having been transferred to this port from Richmond, Va. A resident of Los Angeles, Hedges is a veteran of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Milton Jordan of the James H. Barry Company chapel, who spent a 10-day furlough from his station at Farragut, Idaho, with his wife and family, left last Saturday night for the Northwest. Milton has been assigned to printing.

Representative Ralph Mercer returned on Tuesday from Chicago, where he had been called to represent the International Union on the special newspaper panel which has been in session in the Windy City. Alternates on this board, selected from our representatives, are called when newspaper cases affecting the Typographical Union in their respective districts are up for consideration.

Wallace Kibbee of the Wallace Kibbee & Son chapel entertained his brother, Guy Kibbee of motion picture fame, who was up from his home in Hollywood for a short visit with relatives in San Francisco.

Master Sergeant J. A. W. McDermott of the Chronicle chapel visited his fellow workers last Monday just prior to leaving for Fort Lewis, Wash., at the completion of a two weeks' furlough.

M. A. Blade, of the Shopping News chapel, and

wife, returned the first of the week from San Diego, where they had spent a week's vacation.

Paul Bush, foreman of the Atthowe & Co. composing room, who was called to the colors on May 28, is now stationed at Camp Barkley, Tex.

Albert M. Watts of the Rotary Colorprint, who has received notice of his induction into active service, has been given a two weeks' furlough and will leave for the Presidio of Monterey on July 5.

Secretary M. B. McLeod and son, Irwin, returned last Saturday evening from a week's vacation spent in the vicinity of Calistoga.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

The condition of Lyle Abbott, former member of this chapel, who suffered a broken leg shortly after he enlisted a year ago, is much improved. Chairman Abbott learned last week from his brother-in-law, Nelson Haldeman of Tempe, Ariz., here for a visit. Haldeman called on Lyle prior to coming, and says the leg will be healed—though awkward and stiff—by the end of August. Lyle is confined to the Army hospital in Brigham City, Utah.

Another former News man, Boone S. Richardson, machinist, who dropped in to say hello, reports he has been reclassified—to gunner. Since joining up some ten months back, Richardson continued in the Army his occupation of linotype machinist until transfer to the camp at Sacramento.

How long he'll remain at Lindberg Field, San Diego, becomes increasingly uncertain, Howard Paul writes to Clarence Abbott. Rumors have it his outfit of Coast Guardsmen are scheduled for transfer. The underground, however, says Paul, is not always reliable.

A new coffee stretcher drew praise from Bill Gobin. "We mixed in our coffee, let it percolate, and, oh, boy! one drink piping hot and I was ready to show Columbus the way to a new world." Harry Barker heard him out silently, then wanted to know if Bill was sure it was coffee he mixed in.

"Lately, the LABOR CLARION has told of numerous Victory gardeners," Lucille Davis began, "and I wonder if they're anything like what used to be known as 'gentlemen farmers.'" "About the same thing," Joe Sullivan enlightened her. "All they're apt to raise are their hats—to passing lady friends."

The future beckons dryly to Jay Palminter. "Our town has, except spottily, little altitude," he points out. "But it's likely to be high and dry if the liquor shortage gets worse."

A small town in the Sierra foothills is Enoch Blackford's vacation rendezvous. Each summer Blackie duplicates the trip, staying with relatives.

Similarly, Lester Brewster annually heads for Denver for a rest. He also spends the time with relatives. . . . It can't, however, be said Charley Cornelius has relatives where he kills vacation time—racetracks. His ambition, to quote Charles prior to leaving, was that he might see a horse he fancied come in ahead just once. Doesn't sound so unreasonable—but then Yamamoto asked only that he might rest his dogs in the White House. . . . Paleness and languid, graceful posture remains with Jerry Wright, aftermaths of illness. Others around here, though, are not sick, Jerry avers, still they are plenty languid, and he doesn't feel he ought to complain. . . . Bill Leslie grows resigned to living autoless for the duration; not so much because of gas scarcity, either. In pre-Pearl Harbor days Leslie killed many summer Sundays at Moss Beach, driving down, basking in the sun, and eating wild strawberries. It's an Army camp now, and the berry patch a plowed field.

"I wish you'd forget your New Year resolution to quit smoking cigarettes," Eddie Haefer complained as Chuck Adams "borrowed" one. "How many do you smoke anyway?" "Only a 'given' number," chuckled Chuck.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

Installation of officers for the ensuing year will be held next Sunday, June 27, at 3 p. m., in Progress hall, at the Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street. We would like to see all members present.

Owing to our Charter Day falling on Sunday, we will have to forego our usual party.

Mrs. Fred Glasshoff of Fresno has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Georgia Holderby, for a few days.

Our "Sunshine" chairman, Mrs. Myrtle Bardsley, has been very faithful in remembering the brides, the babies, and the members on the sick list.

Mrs. Gertrude Wiles has been very ill, and has been in St. Joseph's hospital for three weeks. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Next Sunday, June 27, sees the Golf Association at Sharp Park for its June tournament. Tee time has been set for 10:30, and the greens fees and entry fee are as usual. There will be a hole-in-one contest for some of those new golf balls, and, of course, the usual War Stamp awards in the 18-hole medal play. And, in addition, we have it from a usually reliable source that there will be something additional to shoot for. It is quite possible that a sand-trap will be a goal for some shots, as it was a few months ago when our good friends and fellow-members, Watson and Tappendorff, donated a quart of that stuff—and which was won by Ed. Schmieder.

Here are the matches for the third round of the club match play championship, which will also be played off on Sunday: Cy Stright vs. Jess Conaway; Vic Lansberry vs. Wayne Dye; Charlie White vs. Ron Cameron; Art Linkous vs. O. R. MacDonald. All these promise to be close affairs, and the four winners then go into the semi-finals, which will be played in July at the regular monthly tournament.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Call him "Sergeant" now. Who? Why Leonard Sweet, who received his promotion from Corporal to "Sarg" last week. We'll bet a pretty penny that Len isn't as tough a sergeant as we knew in World War I. This guy addressed his company this way: "Listen, youse guys. I earned a name in this company—and if I ever hear of one of youse guys calling me it, I'll slug him! See?" At any rate, congratulations, Len! . . . We've also heard from Jimmy Otis, who went into the Army recently. Jim promised to let us hear from him, but so far our communiques are second-hand. It seems that the Army has so far failed to appreciate his capabilities and has assigned him to the laundry at the post where he is stationed. . . . Keep that last Sunday in August open. It's the date of the Association's annual tournament and dinner. And there will be a dinner, too—a swell chance to save those red points. Tickets will be ready soon—as soon as the board of directors makes a decision as to the course where this affair will be held. This decision will be made at the next meeting of the board, to be held Monday, July 13. As usual, there'll be that same swell array of valuable awards on that day that we've had in the past—plus that usual fine time, with events for the ladies, and everything. . . . Sorry to hear that Vic Lansberry is laid up with his old trouble—asthma. Vic promises to be much better by Sunday, however, so he can trounce Wayne Dye. . . . And Charlie White is another on the sick list. Charlie pulled a tendon in his arm, causing his shoulder to stiffen and pain. Ron Cameron, who is Charlie's match play opponent next Sunday, thinks this is propaganda—but it isn't. Charlie has a bad shoulder, but is treating it so that he will be able to give "Ron" a "run" for his money. Drop out on Sunday, if you want to see what happens to these "invalids."

Union Legionnaires' Protest

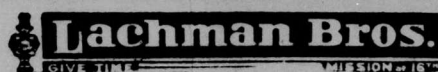
Ending the two-day national pre-convention conference of Union Labor Legionnaires, at Detroit, delegates representing eighty-four trade-union American Legion posts throughout the country assailed acceptance by the Legion of large sums from the National Association of Manufacturers to finance a so-called "Americanism" campaign.

LABOR "CONTROL" IN FLORIDA

Labor unions in Florida are now under partial state control as a result of the Governor signing a bill passed by the Legislature. The bill provides that unions must make reports to the Secretary of State, and must not charge prohibitive fees, dues or fines. It outlaws strikes without a majority vote of union members, governs elections, requires financial records be at the disposal of members and prohibits aliens or persons convicted of felonies from becoming union officers.

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Welfare Commission Issues Order for Two Industries

The State Industrial Welfare Commission has issued orders affecting the wages, hours and working conditions of women and minors in two industries—public housekeeping, and professional, technical, clerical and similar occupations—both effective Monday of next week, June 28.

Each of the orders is quite lengthy and gives complete details, and organizations whose members are affected thereby should procure a complete copy. It is provided, also, that the employer shall post a copy of the order where it can be read by women and minor employees.

Public Housekeeping Industry

The "Public Housekeeping Industry" is defined as including women and minors employed as waitresses, cooks, kitchen help, maids, linen room girls, janitresses, elevator operators, and various others, employed in restaurants, cafeterias, boarding houses, hotels, apartment houses, clubs, colleges, and similar establishments.

Generally (without going into the details of the various provisions as set forth in the order) the maximum hours are 8 per day and 48 per week with minimum wages at \$18 for 40 hours and 45 cents per hour for time in excess of 40 hours; 50 cents per hour for time less than 40 hours per week. Tips may not be counted as part of the minimum wage, and maximum amounts are fixed that may be charged the employee for each of the three meals, and for rooms, if the latter is furnished the employees. There also are certain prohibited wage deductions by the employer.

Clerical and Similar Occupations

The second order of the Commission, pertaining to "Technical, Clerical and Similar Occupations," defines those occupations as including the employment of women and minors in any general business, professional or technical office, and in any laboratory, library, school, messenger service or radio broadcasting station; and "Professional Occupation" is one requiring a standard of proficiency prescribed by law and a license based upon examination of qualifications as a condition precedent to its practice.

In these occupations, also, the order generally provides for an 8-hour day and 48-hour week, but for women over 18 years of age there is certain provision for longer hours in case of emergency. The wages are \$18 per week of 40 hours and 45 cents for hours in excess of 40 up to 48 hours, and 67½ cents for hours in excess of eight per day or 48 per week. Where less than 40 hours is worked in a week, the rate is 59 cents per hour, though this rate need not exceed \$18 per week. These rates are for experienced employees, there being a different classification for learners. Prohibited wage reductions likewise are specified in these latter-named occupations. Maximum amounts as payment for meals and room rent are set forth.

Each order specifies that nothing therein prevents an employer from paying more than the rates fixed by the Commission, and also there are provisions relating to inspections, penalties, keeping of records by employers, one day of rest, and health and welfare regulations.

The above is intended only as a general outline of the principal features of the two orders of the Commission, and those organizations or individuals directly affected are again advised to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the order in detail.

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Ailments Disqualifying Draftees

An indication of the type of ailments and disabilities that disqualify draftees was given by Major General Hershey, Selective Service director, during hearings on the Service appropriations bill. Of the 2,870,000 men rejected up to April 30, 13.9 per cent were disqualified for mental disease; 10.5 per cent for syphilis, 7.3 for musculo-skeletal defects, 6.4 per cent for heart ailments, 5.9 per cent for hernia, 5.5 per cent for bad eyes, 5.5 per cent for neurological ailments, 3.8 per cent for defective ears, 3.5 per cent for mental deficiency, 2.6 per cent for tuberculosis, 2 per cent for underweight, overweight and similar conditions, 1.6 per cent for lung defects and 1.2 per cent for dental defects. Other defects, such as varicose veins, skin ailments and infections, took smaller numbers.

Miss Anna Casey Passes

The many friends of Miss Nellie Casey, well known business representative of United Garment Workers No. 131, heard with sorrow and deepest sympathy of the passing of her beloved sister, Anna G. Casey, which occurred very suddenly last Tuesday at the home occupied by the two sisters and a friend of many years, Miss Josephine Davis.

The deceased also was a member of the United Garment Workers' Union, and for over thirty years was forelady at the old Standard Shirt Factory in this city, now out of business. She was later an employee of Eloesser-Heynemann, but some two years ago retired on account of ill health. Her condition, however, had not been such as to cause immediate alarm, and the end came with shocking suddenness. Both of the sisters were natives of New Hampshire, but had been residents of San Francisco for many years, and were sincerely devoted to each other.

The funeral will take place today (Friday) from the chapel of Carew & English, thence to St. Cecilia's church, where a requiem high mass will be offered, commencing at 9:30 a. m. Interment will be in Holy Cross cemetery.

President Flore Guest of Local Unions at Banquet

General President Edward Flore of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America was a visitor in San Francisco from Monday to Thursday of last week.

During the stay of the international official, the local units of his organization tendered him a banquet, which was held Wednesday evening, June 16, at the famous St. Julien restaurant. In addition to officers and members from the culinary and bartenders' unions in the Bay area, there were present leaders of the labor movement.

Mr. Flore is on one of his annual trips around the country, visiting many unions and getting first-hand information of the wartime effects upon them. While in San Francisco he was in constant consultation with the representatives of the local unions and was kept busy throughout his stay.

Executive Secretary John A. St. Peter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders reports that in his various talks President Flore expressed concern over the coming post-war period and advised the unions to commence preparing to meet the problems that would confront them at that time.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

A number of members who regularly attend were absent at last Sunday's union meeting. "Father's Day" may have accounted for it, though quite a few of the absentees are not of the "father" classification. . . . Good reports were made by officers, which were well received.

Frank Raubinger, foreman of the *Call-Bulletin*, who has been a patient at the St. Luke's hospital for several weeks, has returned home. His condition is reported as much improved.

William Carl, formerly foreman of the *People's World*, but now engaged in farming in the northern part of the State, made application for and was granted an honorable withdrawal.

C. Van Vleet, who has been engaged as a teacher in one of the schools at Stockton, has returned to the mailer grind, on the *Examiner*. Though some members take up other vocations, sooner or later most of them return to work at the mailing profession.

Many members are inquiring as to when we are going to again receive that outstanding publication, the *Typographical Journal*. It is a matter that should be given serious thought by the membership of the I.T.U., and who should take action to remove the publication from political bickerings, once and for all.

A member of Des Moines Mailers' Union writes that the War Labor Board has handed down a decision in favor of giving members of that local the full amount of increase in scale that they asked. He failed to state the increase in scale, but it means about \$70 in back pay to the members, being retroactive to November 4, 1942. He also tells of the decision of the Cincinnati mailer convention (which went on record in favor of forming a "mailers' international") that no union is to vote upon the question until after a period of thirty days. He further says that under the new "mailers' international" plan, any member who so desires may continue paying to the I.T.U. pension and mortuary funds. If as thus reported, it's a peculiar set-up, to say the least. It would be about the same thing as if one had withdrawn his deposit from a bank, and would still have the privilege of writing checks on and payable by said bank. The question arises, naturally: Who, besides the M.T.D.U. officers and certain mailer politicians, is behind that "rosy-hued" scheme of "big promises," with no concrete plan to back it up? The best friend all mailers have is their membership in the I.T.U.

NOTE TO VICTORY GARDENERS

Few people realize the large number of different crops that can be grown successfully in a home vegetable garden in California, says Dr. John H. MacGillivray, assistant professor of truck crops, University of California. Dr. MacGillivray has revised the Agricultural Extension Service Circular 26 on "The Home Vegetable Garden," which is ready for distribution free by county farm advisors of the College of Agriculture at Berkeley. In the circular, directions are given for the selection of the garden site, its planning, preparation of soil, fertilization, irrigation, seeding, cultivation, and control of pests and diseases. Specific directions are given for the handling of forty-two vegetable crops.

Have you made a blood donation to the Blood Bank?



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**SAN FRANCISCO
JOINT COUNCIL
OF
TEAMSTERS**

President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
2940 Sixteenth Street
Tel. UNderhill 1127

Office:
Room 303, Labor Temple

S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MAket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, June 18, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen No. 484, Carlos Knoll, Roy Day, Ray Calegari.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, June 18.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following delegates were examined and found to have the necessary qualifications; your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Production and Aeronautical Machinists, Lodge No. 1327, Leland Smith. Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29, Edward Martin.

Communications—Filed: Telegram from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor stating that he is appealing to President Roosevelt to veto the Connally-Smith anti-labor bill and asking that we do likewise (request previously complied with by Council officers). A reply to our letter of May 11, 1943, inclosing copy of Shipyard Food Supply Report, was received from Daniel S. Ring, director, Division of Shipyard Labor Relations; he also asked, if we had not already done so, to furnish their West Coast Regional Director of Construction with a copy of this report. Communication from William Green, president of the A.F.L., asking that we communicate with our senators and congressmen, urging them to vote in favor of H. R. 7 (anti-poll tax legislation). Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated June 22. Communication from Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary, California State Federation of Labor, asking the forwarding, as promptly as possible, of copies of the current wage scales of unions for the various job classifications.

Request Complied With: Communication from Charles R. Blyth, President, and W. H. Thomson, Chairman, Establishments Division the San Francisco War Chest, asking the San Francisco Labor Council to designate a vice-chairman of Establishments Di-

vision of the War Chest. Motion made that the request be complied with; carried.

Resolutions: Two similar resolutions were introduced—one from the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, the other by President Shelley of the Labor Council—urging priorities for the construction of 5000 dwellings for war workers in San Francisco. Both resolutions were adopted. [See text of resolutions elsewhere in this issue.] A third resolution was introduced by Cooks' Union No. 44 in support of the just demands of the miners for increase in pay, but condemning the tactics used by John L. Lewis, and calling upon the A.F.L. executive council not to readmit him into A.F.L. membership; motion to adopt the resolution; motion to refer it to the executive committee; motion that resolution be tabled; motion to table lost; motion to refer lost; original motion to adopt, carried, and the secretary instructed to send copies of resolution to affiliated unions for action. [See complete text of resolution elsewhere in this issue.]

Referred to the Executive Committee: Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304, asking that their delegation to the Council be reduced, due to loss of members.

Referred to the Executive Committee and the LABOR CLARION: A communication was received from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, regarding a most comprehensive social security proposal. On motion this was referred to the executive committee and the LABOR CLARION.

Announcement was made of a "Father's Day" breakfast at the Palace hotel to be given under the auspices of the South of Market Street Boys, on Sunday morning, June 20 and tickets were available by contacting Pete Butti of the Musicians' Union.

Reports of Unions—Laundry Workers No. 26—Report their activities with the Mark Hopkins hotel are just as bad as one year ago; their agreement expires in September; employer does not hire union people; Secretary O'Connell suggested that he go with them for conference. Optical Workers No. 18791—Are having difficulty in getting their vacation period by reason of the shortage of manpower. Street Carmen, Division 1004—Are negotiating with the Market Street Railroad on a new agreement.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Receipts, \$528.39; disbursements, \$335.71.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Chaplain (First Lieutenant) James Collins Ottipoby a Comanche Indian, is the first of his race to be appointed to chaplain in the Army of the United States.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Labor Council Resolutions

CONDEMNING JOHN L. LEWIS' TACTICS

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing elsewhere in this issue, the following resolutions were adopted by the Council at its meeting held last Friday evening:

Whereas, Organized labor, realizing that it has all to gain or all to lose depending on the outcome of the war, has given its pledge that there shall be no strikes for the duration of the war, an obligation which it is duty bound to uphold in this people's war; and

Whereas, One of the original signers to such an agreement was John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who has since violated the pledge, bringing criticism upon the entire labor movement and a wave of anti-strike legislation—one bill, the Smith-Connally bill, which now waits for the signature of President Roosevelt after having passed both houses of Congress; and

Whereas, Organized labor must show in deeds that it repudiates this position taken by John L. Lewis, which will not benefit the miners and will, if successfully carried through, bring about inflation and lay the basis for a "Negotiated Peace" with the Axis, not an "Unconditional Surrender" as pledged by the United Nations; and

Whereas, It is the duty of organized labor to support the just demands of the miners for an increase in pay, but likewise condemn the tactics and methods used by John L. Lewis; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, does hereby, in condemning the tactics of John L. Lewis, call upon the executive council of the American Federation of Labor not to re-admit him into membership; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and to the President of the United States; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the San Francisco Labor Council requesting its consideration and indorsement.

PRIORITIES FOR HOME BUILDING IN SAN FRANCISCO

Whereas, The housing problem in San Francisco at this time continues to be one of the most important problems to be faced by the citizens of San Francisco as well as thousands of defense workers daily coming into our city; and

Whereas, It is estimated thousands of additional workers will be required to properly man the many plants and jobs in the Bay area; and

Whereas, Priorities are being granted to other counties in the Bay area to relieve the problem of housing, while San Francisco continues to suffer the lack of proper housing, not only for the new worker coming in but also the citizens of San Francisco who are working in the war effort and are forced to live in cramped quarters due to restrictions which prevent their purchasing new homes, of which they are very much in need; and

Whereas, Priorities granting 5000 additional new modest homes would not only relieve the critical housing situation but would also halt the spiral of inflation by diverting excess money into investments; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council does hereby request the Honorable John Blandford, administrator of the National Housing Agency, to give consideration to our most serious and acute housing problem, to the end that priorities be granted for the construction of 5000 modest homes for all workers in the war effort; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to Mr. McGuinness, local administrator of the Federal Housing Agency, the Hon. W. V. Kaylor, chief of priorities in charge of construction materials of the War Production Board; Senators Johnson and Downey, Representatives Welch and Rolph, William Green, president of the A.F.L.; Richard J. Gray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department; Governor Earl Warren, Mayor Angelo Rossi, the members of the Board of Supervisors, the San Francisco Labor Council, and the press.

[NOTE—A resolution on the same subject, of similar wording, and providing for the same action as contained in the above, was introduced by President Shelley of the Labor Council and also was adopted by the Council.]

LIGHTING FOR INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Using mirror glass reflectors with silver backing and cast iron hoods, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is producing improved yard lights for industrial plants and at the same time conserving war-needed aluminum at the yearly rate of 180,000 pounds. The new lights also produce about 10 per cent more useful illumination.

Representative Welch, in House Address, Calls for Federal Support in Developing New S. F. Airport

Representative Richard J. Welch made a bold and emphatic stand for the rights of San Francisco in the controversy with the Navy over Treasure Island in a speech in the House last week, laying special stress on the ridiculously low price which has been set for the island in the pending condemnation proceedings.

Speaking under a time limit rule, the Fifth District representative in opening his remarks declared the people of this city are proud of the contribution they have been able to make in the successful development of the harbor as a primary base for naval operations, and that they will continue their support of the Navy as its requirements develop.

Initial Move by City

Ten years ago, he continued, the State of California after careful investigation of all possibilities ceded the Yerba Buena shoals to San Francisco, to be reclaimed for the specific purpose of building a commercial airport. The city immediately entered into preparations for reclamation of these tidelands to build what is now Treasure Island. The site had a potential value of millions of dollars before a single dollar had been spent for reclamation.

But of far greater importance than its economic value to the Bay area is the value of this airport site to the system of national defense, Mr. Welch pointed out. And the federal government assisted in the reclamation work by appropriations in excess of \$1,000,000. Due to absence of ship and rail facilities the site is not adaptable to any other commercial or maritime usage.

Government's Airport Development

The speaker next brought to attention the federal government's policy of developing airport facilities, more than \$650,000,000 having been spent on some 3000 public and private projects, and in a generation the air arm of defense has grown from infancy to a role co-equal with that of the Army and Navy in keeping the enemy from our shores.

The strategic location of San Francisco emphasized the need for a great airport. It has become one of the greatest naval bastions in the world, and a great port of embarkation, and as the time for aggressive action against Japan approaches its importance will increase.

Recognizing these facts, and also that national defense transcends all other interests, Mr. Welch continued, the city entered into an agreement, ten months before Pearl Harbor, whereby full use of Treasure Island was given the Navy for the defense program, and at no cost whatsoever to the Government.

Loyalty to the Navy

And in this connection the speaker made plain that no community in the nation has a greater loyalty to the Navy than has San Francisco, evidenced in the support given in the past in every way possible, including appropriation of money to assist the Navy in areas outside the city limits.

As an instance of the great local interest in Navy development and the consequent increase in national protection, Mr. Welch pointed to the fact that over the objection of the then Secretary of the Navy he had proposed purchase of the Hunters Point drydock from private interests by the Navy. He carried the subject to the President and Congress, and their support was secured. This action, taken before the present war began, placed at the disposal of the Navy the largest repair establishment of its kind in the nation, if not in the world. Returning to the immediate subject of the airport, Representative Welch then continued:

Navy Department's Action

"Notwithstanding the fact that the city of San Francisco had entered into this agreement to freely turn Treasure Island over to the Navy in the interest of national defense for the duration of the war and a reasonable time thereafter, the Navy Department

finally came to the conclusion that it required this site in perpetuity. Again the city of San Francisco acceded to the Navy Department's requirements. But, Mr. Chairman, it came somewhat as a shock when the Navy Department entered suit on April 17, 1942, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, filing a condemnation proceeding placing the value of this tremendously important airport site at only \$44,801, when reclamation of the shoals and improvements made thereon had cost millions of dollars of both Federal and municipal moneys.

"To carry through this suit on this basis not only means that the Navy Department is requiring the return of all money advanced by the federal government to develop Treasure Island, but it in effect is confiscation of the large sums already expended by the city of San Francisco itself. And it likewise severs the economic aviation lifeline of a great city and community that has and is contributing much to our national defense. This cannot be.

The Only Alternative

"Our only alternative is to turn to Mills Field, which, contrary to testimony given before the committee on naval affairs of the House that it is only six miles distant, is actually twelve miles to the south of Treasure Island by air. This change in location, necessitated by federal government requirements, requires additional large expenditures. Not only will it be necessary to bring Mills Field to its full development, but it will be equally imperative that we build a high-speed highway from the heart of San Francisco to that airport site, where the federal government has already made large national defense investments on behalf of both the Navy and the Coast Guard.

"Mr. Chairman, the federal government has the moral, if not the legal, obligation to lend every possible assistance to the city of San Francisco in furnishing adequate airport facilities at this new site. The continuing needs of national defense and the protection of federal defense expenditures at Mills Field demand proper federal assistance in this development, aside from the Government's moral responsibility to the city for requiring its better airport site at Treasure Island."

Navy Call for "Seabees"

Out on Island "X" where the Seabees are building the advance and mobile bases for the armed forces, nothing is too difficult to accomplish. They are known by their slogan—"Can Do."

So July 4 has been named "Can Do" Day. The Navy is seeking 100,000 more skilled tradesmen—mechanics, carpenters, machinists, draftsmen, electricians, riggers, powdermen, pipefitters and plumbers, welders wharf builders, concrete workers, and many others. These men will build new bases on islands and territory yet to be taken from the enemy, and to replace battalions in the field who are in need of a well deserved rest.

Naval ratings up to and including chief petty officer with salaries from \$54 to \$126 per month, plus 20 per cent extra for overseas duty, are offered skilled workmen commensurate with experience and ability. In these positions a man can do his part in the war effort and yet continue to work at his trade—keeping up with all the new developments and gaining the benefit of the experience of others.

The nearest Navy Recruiting Station is prepared to furnish all details, without obligation.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

Miners, Metal and Farm Workers: "Stay on the Job"

Miners and farmers in the Western States are admonished to "stay on the job they know best" by W.M.C. Chairman McNutt, Selective Service Director Hershey, and Food Administrator Davis.

The joint statement, received here by William K. Hopkins, regional director of the War Manpower Commission, declared that the production of metal and the production of food are each vital for victory, and that neither is more important than the other.

But, the officials said, unless former miners and metal workers have regularly done farm work for all or part of a year, their war job is to get out the metal, and they should not leave it for any other type of work.

Selective Service has taken every possible step to secure the deferment of men who are working in the metal production industry, it was stated. This applies to all workers, skilled and unskilled.

"The workers on our farms are also doing valiant work for victory," the statement declared. "By their efforts, Americans on the fighting fronts and on the home front are getting the food so that they may fight and work. The production of metal and the production of food are each vital for victory; neither is more important than the other. Workers in the mines, mills and smelters and workers on the farms will help America win the war by staying on the job they know best.

Weber Praises "Chest" Action

Walter A. Weber, regional director of United Nations Relief (A.F.L.), praised the action of the San Francisco Community Chest in granting \$5000 to open a child care center at the McKinley school. The Community Chest stepped into the breach when the San Francisco Board of Education's application for Lanham Act funds failed to secure an appropriation in time to start a summer child-care program.

"Organized labor, recognizing the serious situation, applauds the action taken by the Chest and hopes that it will speed up the granting of Lanham Act funds necessary for the development of a complete program here," Mr. Weber said.

The Community Chest's grant, at the request of the Board of Education, will be made available on a pro rata monthly basis to care for children of working mothers from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. during the eleven-week summer vacation period.

Have you made a blood donation to the Blood Bank?

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Dalton Issues Report on Union Labor in California

A special report titled "Union Labor in California, 1942," made public this week by John F. Dalton, State Labor Commissioner, reveals that men comprised almost 90 per cent and women slightly more than 10 per cent of the total number of organized workers in 1200 union locals responding to the Labor Commissioner's annual questionnaire.

Clothing and textile unions reported the highest proportion of female members, 75.3 per cent. Service industries unions with 33.2 per cent women, unions in the food and tobacco products group with 26.5 per cent, and the professional, sales and office unions with 26 per cent, were the only other groups in which women comprised more than one-quarter of the total membership.

Small Locals Predominate

Although membership increased substantially in many unions in 1942, the small local continues to predominate in the organized labor movement in California. Unions with 100 members or less accounted for 40 per cent of all reporting locals, and nearly 73 per cent of all locals had fewer than 400 members. On the other hand, nearly 13 per cent of the unions had more than 1000 members.

The small local was particularly characteristic of unions in Government service and those in printing and publishing—more than 60 per cent of the reporting locals in these two classifications had 100 members or less. Over 45 per cent of the reporting locals in the construction and the transportation and public utilities groups also reported fewer than 100 members. At the other extreme, large locals with more than 1000 members were reported by 40 per cent of the unions in the storage and distribution classification and by more than 28 per cent of the locals included in the metals, machinery and mining group.

The Shift to War Work

The concentration of employment in war industries is revealed by the shift in the distribution of total union membership according to industry classification. In 1942, more than 25 per cent of the reported total number of organized workers in California were in the metals, machinery and mining group. In 1941, the proportion in this group was only 11 per cent. The only other group which accounted for a larger proportion of the total reported membership in 1942 was the construction group, in which the proportion rose from 18 per cent in 1941 to 21 per cent in 1942.

SPORTS EQUIPMENT FOR ARMY

To satisfy the soldiers' desire for athletics and recreation, the War Department has just placed orders for an additional \$4,000,000 worth of equipment. Baseball and softball equipment leads the list, which includes boxing gloves, footballs, basketballs, volley balls, handballs, horseshoe sets, quoits, archery sets, fishing tackle, chess, checkers, parchesi, backgammon, Chinese checkers, cribbage, dominos, bingo games, pianos, phonographs, harmonicas, ocarinas and other instruments.

"YELLOW DOG" CONTRACT

Recently a local of the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.T.) was formed in Oklahoma City where teachers' salaries are very low. At the same time a bill was introduced in the Oklahoma legislature to prohibit teachers from affiliating with unions. This bill, which was intended to prevent teachers from striking, was defeated when the legislators learned that the Teachers' Union has a non-strike policy and that teachers may best be prevented from striking by organizing them in the union. After this bill was defeated, the Board of Education in Oklahoma City voted that the new contract issued to teachers in July will prohibit membership in the Teachers' Union.

AUTO TAX STAMP ON SALE

Co-operating with federal agencies, the California State Automobile Association is selling the new federal automobile use tax stamps, which must be displayed on the windshield of all motor vehicles beginning July 1. The new yellow stamp is for the 1943-44 fiscal year, and the \$5 annual tax applies uniformly to trucks, buses and passenger cars, regardless of age or original cost.

Institute: "Labor After the War"

Included in the program of the Institute of International Relations, to be held at Mills College, Oakland, June 27 to July 7, will be a round table on "Labor After the War."

Problems discussed will include the probable industrial situation, in this country and elsewhere, after the close of hostilities; the effect of war technology on industrial procedures; possible developments and changes in the structure of labor organizations; job placement of returning members of the armed forces, and job adjustments for present war industry employees; and other related matters.

The round table, which will meet daily from 10:40 to 11:40 a. m., beginning June 29, will be led by Dr. George Hedley, convenor of the School of Social Institutions at Mills College. Dr. Hedley is a delegate to the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Also participating will be representatives of industry and of labor who are actively concerned both in present labor relations and in thinking of and planning for the post-war period.

The regular fee is \$10 for the full ten days. For those who cannot attend the whole Institute, membership in the round table is available for a fee of \$2.50, which includes the seven sessions. Attendance fee for a single session will be 50 cents. All members of organized labor are invited to participate.

Court Rules on Repayment Of "Company Union" Dues

Companies proved to have dominated "independent" unions must repay to their workers the dues collected for membership in these unions under the check-off system, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled.

The case concerned the Virginia Electric and Power Company, which the board had found to have dominated an "inside" union, the Independent Organization of Employees. Some time ago the board commanded dissolution of this union, the company withdrew its support, and the association was abandoned.

But the power corporation opposed the repayment of dues and the Supreme Court agreed to review that protest, especially as five Circuit Courts, in eleven cases, had refused to enforce board orders for reimbursement. In the Virginia case the board had ordered the company to pay back about \$90,000, or all dues collected during the five-year existence of the I.O.E.

Now We Are Going Places! O.P.A. Drawers Labeled!

Government bureaucracy achieves the ultimate in the following, Page 1 of a six-page O.P.A. directive:

"OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
"WASHINGTON, D. C.

"May 27, 1943.

"MEMORANDUM

"To: All employees

"From: A. F. Schalk, Jr.

"Subject: Standard Office Procedure—Rubber Tires and Tubes Price Unit.

"1. System for desk procedure. Drawers of all executive desks are to be numbered as follows:

"A. (Sketch of desk appears here, with numbers on drawers.)

"B. Use of Drawers.

"1. Drawer No. 1. This drawer is to be divided into two compartments, compartment No. 2 (from front to rear) is to be known as the pull drawer and is to be used for requesting material to be obtained from the files by the Executive's Secretary or Stenographer. After she has obtained the requested material, she is to place it in compartment No. 1, which is to be known as the incoming work compartment. After the material has been reviewed by the Executive, he will then place it in compartment No. 1, of drawer 5, which is to be known as the dictate drawer. This will represent work that is reviewed, analyzed, and discussions made, and ready to be dictated on to the stenographer.

"2. Drawer No. 2, the work drawer, is to house all work not completed, and which is in the process of being analyzed. This drawer should also contain all work placed there in the evening, before leaving the building. This will then leave the top of each desk clear and orderly after each individual has left the office."

I.B.E.W. Post-War Study

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has given an example of its farsightedness and progressiveness by appointment of a committee on post-war problems, which will co-operate with a parallel committee from the National Electrical Contractors' Association.

Union members are M. H. Hedges, Washington, D. C.; J. Scott Milne, San Francisco; Louis Ingram, Fort Worth; J. C. McIntosh, Philadelphia; Guy Alexander, Minneapolis.

The committee will gather all the data that bears on the future of the electrical construction industry in the coming months. It will examine this material, analyze it and make recommendations to the two organizations.

Present collections of waste kitchen fats are about eighty-five million pounds annually.

After the War...what?

Are you planning today for the home you'd like to build when this Emergency is over? SAVE NOW for the down payment, so that you will be in a position to obtain an F. H. A. loan when materials are once more available.

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